

CIA/ER GP 60-182
3 March 1960

TOURIST, INDUSTRIAL, AND PROFESSIONAL OBJECTIVES

IN AREA 2 (URAL MOUNTAINS)*

Alapayevsk (57°52'N-61°42'E)

Murzinskoye deposit of semiprecious stones.

Chaykovskiy Music School; located in house the composer lived in as a child.

Asbest (57°00'N-61°30'E)

Asbestos; largest deposit in USSR and one of largest in world; products include asbestos cloth, insulation, linings, and fireproof rope.

Berezniki (59°24'N-56°46'E)

One of principal industrial centers in the Urals and an important producer of chemicals.

Bereznikovskiy Chemical Combine; one of largest chemical plants in USSR; produces sodium, acids, dyes, and fertilizer from local deposits of sodium chloride and potassium chloride.

Salt deposits worked since 16th century; old processing buildings preserved near outskirts of city.

Bogdanovich (56°47'N-62°01'E)

Large plant producing fire brick from local deposits of high-quality clay.

Borovsk (59°43'N-56°40'E)

Solikamsk Pulp-Paper Combine; one of largest in USSR; produces newsprint, sulfite-bleached pulp, and ethyl alcohol.

Chusovoy (58°17'N-57°49'E)

Largest producer of springs in USSR.

* The following information on tourist objectives can be considered unclassified when an item is extracted individually.

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Degtyarsk (56°42'N-60°06'E)

One of largest copper mines in USSR; ore processed here before shipment to smelters.

Plant producing geological prospecting equipment.

Branch of Sverdlovsk Mining and Metallurgical School.

Denezhkin Kamen' Zapovednik (60°25'N-59°30'E)

State reservation of 140 square miles to preserve flora and fauna of mountain-tayga zone.

Il'menskiy Mineralogical Zapovednik (55°15'N-60°12'E)

State reservation of 200 square miles; 190 minerals, some unique to this area, found in local rock strata.

Irbit (57°41'N-63°03'E)

Motorcycle factory.

Plant producing glass and ceramic products for technical use.

Plant producing automatic couplings for railroad cars.

Ivdel' (60°42'N-60°24'E)

Support base for Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR.

Kamensk-Ural'skiy (56°25'N-61°54'E)

Ural Aluminum Plant; one of largest in Urals; processes local bauxite ores.

One of earliest iron foundries, established by Peter I in 1700.

Kasli (55°53'N-60°46'E)

Kaslinskiy Artistic Cast Iron Plant; important center for artistic work in iron; bas-relief, sculpture, and garden furniture; established 1747.

School for training artistic-iron craftsmen.

Kizel (59°03'N-57°40'E)

Kizelovskiy Coal Basin; one of largest in Urals, covering 770 square miles; only coal deposit in Urals suitable for coking.

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Klyuchi (57°02'N-57°24'E)

Health resort; springs and mud of area contain sulfur, chlorine, sodium, and potassium compounds; for treatment of arthritis, gynecological and skin diseases, and diseases of the central nervous system; season, 15 May to 15 October.

Kopeysk (55°07'N-61°37'E)

Large center of bituminous coal mining; open pit and shaft.

Branch of All-Union Scientific Research Coal Institute.

Four machine-building plants -- agricultural machinery, road-building machinery, construction machinery, and mining equipment.

Korkino (54°54'N-61°23'E)

Largest mining center in Chelyabinsk Coal Basin; open pit mine.

Plant producing cold asphalt.

Koyelga (54°39'N-60°55'E)

Marble quarry; white marble used in major buildings in Moscow and other cities of European USSR.

Krasnokamsk (53°04'N-55°48'E)

Kamskiy Pulp-Paper Combine; largest in USSR; produces sulfate pulp, writing paper, book paper, and ethyl alcohol.

Krasnoturinsk (59°46'N-60°12'E)

Mineralogical museum; contains world-renowned collection of minerals.

Birthplace of A.S. Popov, inventor of radio.

Krasnoural'sk (58°21'N-60°03'E)

Large copper smelting plant; subsidiary chemical plant processes waste material of the smelter.

Kungur (57°25'N-56°57'E)

Leather boot and shoe combine; largest in Perm' Oblast; established 1724.

Accordian factory.

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Plant producing oil-drilling equipment.

Kungur Cave; 3 miles southeast of Kungur; 3 miles of explored passages containing 100 chambers and 36 lakes; many walls covered with ice; Karst-Speleological Station of the Academy of Sciences uses cave for study of karstic processes.

Kur'i (56°55'N-62°09'E)

Largest mineral-springs resort in Urals; baths used for treatment of ailments of the heart and nervous system.

Kusa (55°20'N-59°29'E)

Cast Iron Plant; important center for artistic-iron castings of sculpture, bas-relief, and architectural open work.

Kyshtym (55°42'N-60°34'E)

Large center of nonferrous metallurgy; electrolytic plants and refractory furnaces.

Kaolin clay and graphite combines.

Lys'va (58°16'N-57°36'E)

Lys'va Metallurgical Plant; produces hot and cold rolled steel, sheet iron, galvanized iron, enameled pots and pans, and more than one-third of tin plate in USSR.

Miass (54°59'N-60°06'E)

Ural Automobile Plant; produces ZIL trucks.

Talc from local mines processed.

File factory.

Marble; quarries and cutting and polishing plant.

Moltayevskiy Kurort (57°35'N-61°35'E)

Mud-bath resort located on Ozero Moltayevo; first of its kind organized for kolkhoz workers; open all year; for treatment of diseases of skin and nervous system, after-effects of thrombosis, and inflammation of peritoneum.

Nizhniye Sergi (56°40'N-59°18'E)

Mineral-springs resort; oldest in Urals, established 1833; waters used for drinking and bathing.

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Nizhniy Tagil (57°55'N-59°57'E)

One of most important metallurgical and machine construction centers in USSR.

Novo-Tagil'skiy Metallurgical Plant.

Ural Freight Car Plant; largest in USSR.

Coke-chemical plant.

Pedagogical Institute for teachers in middle schools.

Evening Polytechnical Institute.

First locomotive and railroad in USSR constructed here in 1834; locomotive now housed in museum.

First all-metal bicycle invented here by Artamonov in 1801; inventor rode it to St. Petersburg (Leningrad).

Ozero Uvil'dy (55°32'N-60°30'E)

Health resort on mountain lake; radium springs for bathing and drinking; mud baths; sanatoria and rest homes; open all year.

Fervoural'sk (56°54'N-59°58'E)

Seamless-pipe plant; largest in Urals.

Silica refractory brick plant; largest in USSR.

Potassium bichromate plant; produces chromic salts; only one of its kind in USSR.

Polevskoy (56°26'N-60°11'E)

Severskiy Metallurgical Plant; produces steel, rolled iron, and tin plate.

Cryolite plant.

Plant producing galvanized pots and pans.

Plant producing cranes for transportation needs.

Revdal (56°48'N-59°57'E)

Revdinskiy Metallurgical Plant; largest industrial center in basin of Chusovoy River; produces various types of steel, drawn iron, wire, and nails.

Sredneuralskiy Copper Smelter.

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Rezh (57°23'N-61°24'E)

Sverdlovsk Oblast school for agronomists.

Satka (55°03'N-59°01'E)

Large deposit of magnesite; plant producing magnesite bricks for refractory furnaces.

Shabrovskiy (56°37'N-60°35'E)

Largest talc mine in USSR.

Shadrinsk (56°05'N-63°38'E)

Shadrinsk Agricultural Experimental Station of the "Zavety Lenina" kolkhoz; 15 miles from Shadrinsk; site where agronomist Mal'tsev developed new methods of working soil to produce greater crop yields.

Solikamsk (59°39'N-56°47'E)

Largest potash plant in world; produces chemical fertilizers.

Solikamsk Magnesium Plant; one of the largest producers of magnesium in USSR.

One of oldest populated centers in Urals; established 1430.

Staroutkinsk (57°14'N-59°20'E)

Mineral wool insulation plant.

Sulchov Log (56°55'N-62°01'E)

Parchment paper plant.

Asbestos-cement pipe plant.

Suksun (57°07'N-57°24'E)

Semovar plant.

Tavda (58°03'N-65°15'E)

Ski factory.

Troitsk (54°06'N-61°35'E)

Thermal powerplant; nearing completion in 1959; will be one of largest in USSR, 1.3 million kilowatts.

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Turgoyak (55°10'N-60°04'E)

Mountain health resort on Ozero Turgoyak; sanatorium and rest home.

Usol'ye (59°25'N-56°41'E)

Health resort; mineralized salt springs; 2 miles from city.

Ust'-Kachka (58°00'N-55°40'E)

Mineral springs resort; for use by local miners.

Verkhne-Chusovskiy Gorodki (58°10'N-57°07'E)

Oil wells; first well of Volga-Ural Oil Region ("Second Bab") drilled here in 1929.

Verkhniye Sergi (56°30'N-59°33'E)

Large plant producing oil drilling machinery.

Verkhniy Ufaley (56°04'N-60°14'E)

Nickel-cobalt plant; fourth ranking producer of nickel and cobalt in USSR; manufactures nickel-plated products.

Verkhnyaya Tura (58°22'N-59°49'E)

Important center for production of agricultural machinery: tractor plows, milling equipment, potato cultivators, and harvesters.

Verkhotur'ye (58°52'N-60°48'E)

Ice-skate factory.

Plant producing equipment for preparation of agricultural products.

Zlatoust (55°10'N-59°40'E)

Oldest metallurgical and metal-working center in southern Ural; first steel alloy in USSR produced here.

Important center for steel-engraving plates and decorative steel products.

Lenin Metal-Working Combine; produces metal-cutting tools, agricultural machinery and parts, rust-proof steel, and surgical instruments.

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Stalin Metallurgical Plant; produces hundreds of types of high-quality steel alloys.

Abrasives plant making bonded abrasives.

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